

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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MILITARY JUNTA ACTS TO REMOVE PRESIDENT VIOLA

PY111503 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1455 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Dec (NA) -- Lt Gen Roberto Eduardo Viola was summoned by the military junta to the Libertador building today to be notified of the act by which the military triumvirate has decided to remove him as head of the Executive Branch, according to information disclosed by official sources. The meeting at army headquarters is still going on.

Viola Proposal Rejected

PY111734 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1715 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Dec (NA) -- The military junta has reportedly rejected the terms of the note which President Roberto Viola has sent to it in response to the supreme military body's request for his resignation. The military junta is still meeting at Libertador building, headquarters of the army high command, and according to information released by military sources, every effort made by high-ranking officers who had acted as mediators to resolve the situation has failed.

Meanwhile, the ministers of the national cabinet have been notified of the meeting which they are supposed to hold with the president at Olivos residence between 1500 and 1600 hours, but they have received no definite instructions to go to Olivos residence, where some of the secretaries of state have reportedly arrived already.

Liendo Heads Cabinet Meeting

PY111757 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1749 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Dec (TELAM) -- The meeting of all ministers of the National Executive Branch began at the Shields hall of the Interior Ministry at 1440 this afternoon. The meeting is presided over by Gen Horacio Tomas Liendo, interior minister in charge of the Executive Branch. An official spokesman has indicated that an official communique will be issued at the end of this meeting.

Official Announcement

PY111908 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1854 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Dec (TELAM) -- At 1540, the Public Information Secretariat released an official communique reporting that at a cabinet meeting the acting president announced the military junta's decision to remove Lt Gen Roberto Eduardo Viola. The text of the communique is worded as follows: The Public Information Secretariat reported at 1540 that Interior Minister Gen Horacio Tomas Liendo, as head of the Executive Branch, called a meeting of ministers and secretaries to announce the military junta's decision to remove Lt Gen Roberto Eduardo Viola from his post as president of the nation.

JUNTA SELECTS GALTIERI AS NEW PRESIDENT

Lacoste Temporary President

PY111905 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1849 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Dec (NA) -- Official sources have reported that Vice Adm Carlos Alberto Lacoste, in his capacity as interior minister, will temporarily hold the presidency of the nation until 22 December when Lt Gen Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri will take over the Executive Branch.

This was decided by the military junta after it accepted the resignations of Generals Horacio T. Liendo and Diego E. Urricarriet, interior and public works and services ministers, respectively.

Liendo Declines Acting Presidency

PY111858 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1845 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Dec (NA) -- Interior Minister Gen Horacio Liendo has turned down the military junta's offer for him to continue as acting chief of the Executive Branch in the wake of the junta's decision to remove President Viola from office, highly reliable sources reported.

Liendo called an emergency meeting of the National Cabinet which began at 1420 in the trophy room of Government House. The meeting was also attended by presidential advisers. According to high government sources, the following steps were followed at the meeting:

Liendo announced that by decision of the military junta President Viola had been removed from his post. He added that the junta had asked him to remain as interim president, but that he had replied that it was "obvious" that he should submit his resignation, since his interim presidency was due to a delegation of power by President Viola.

The civilian ministers then decided to submit their resignations to minister Liendo, as did the presidential advisers. The minister told them that as long as the junta had not approved their resignations they should continue signing decrees and resolutions until they no longer held their posts. Minister Liendo suggested that the ministers should go to the Olivos residence to talk with President Viola at 15-minute intervals starting at 1700.

Foreign Minister's Resignation

PY111951 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1940 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Dec (NA) -- San Martin Palace has officially confirmed that Foreign Minister Oscar Camlioni had resigned his post and that his resignation was accepted by acting President Gen Horacio Tomas Liendo. The announcement was made by San Martin Palace official spokesman Federico Erhardt del Campo.

Junta Communique

PY112103 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2034 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Dec (TELAM) -- The military junta has decided to remove Argentine President Lt Gen Roerto Eduardo Viola from his functions and has appointed Lt Gen Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri to replace him. General Galtieri, who will retain his post as army commander in chief until completing the established term, will be in office from 22 December 1981 to 29 March 1984. The junta also appointed Vice Adm Carlos Alberto Lacoste as interior minister in charge of the National Executive Branch until 22 December.

The communique states: As the supreme organ of the state, the military junta informs the Argentine people that it has issued the following resolution: Buenos Aires, 11 December 1981.

In view of the present institutional situation and considering that the reasons of state for removing a president referred to in Article 2 of the Statutes for the National Reorganization Process have now taken place, the military junta resolves: Article 1. To remove Lt Gen Roberto Eduardo Viola (ret) from his post as president of the Argentine nation.

Article 2. Lt Gen Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri is appointed president of the Argentine nation for the period 22 December 1981-29 March 1984. As an exception to what was stipulated in the Statute for the National Reorganization Process, he will retain the post as commander in chief of the army until completing the term fixed in clause 1. 3. 2. of the regulation for the functioning of the military junta, the National Executive Branch and the Legislative Advisory Commission.

Article 3. Vice Adm Carlos Alberto Lacoste is appointed interior minister in charge of the National Executive Branch until 22 December 1981.

Article 4. It is so ordered.

The communique, signed by Maj Gen Alfredo Oscar Saint Jean, secretary of the military junta, was released to newsmen at army headquarters by Brig Gen Norberto Iglesias, under secretary general of the army. General Iglesias also confirmed that Maj Gen Horacio Tomas Liendo had submitted his resignation, which had been accepted.

When asked if any other resignations had been submitted, he said that he did not know of any at the moment, and that the situation would be considered by Admiral Lacoste in case it arose. He concluded by saying that General Galtieri will assume the presidency on 22 December.

LACOSTE TAKES CHARGE AS INTERIM PRESIDENT

PY112353 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2340 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Dec (TELAM) -- Vice Adm Carlos Alberto Lacoste took temporary charge of the National Executive Branch during a ceremony held at Government House tonight. The event took place in the Coat of Arms Hall at 2016.

Appoints Cabinet

PY120213 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0137 GMT 12 Dec 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Dec (TELAM) -- Vice Adm Carlos Alberto Lacoste, the interior minister in charge of the National Executive Branch, has appointed Defense Minister Rear Adm (Ret) Norberto Manuel Couto as acting foreign relations and worship minister; Trade and Maritime Interests Minister Carlos Garcia Martinez as acting public works and services minister; and Agriculture and Livestock Minister Jorge Ruben Aguado as industry and mining minister due to the resignation of the three ministers.

Labor Minister Julio Cesar Porcile will be acting interior minister and Public Health Amilcar Arguelles will be acting social action minister.

The following ministers will retain their posts: agriculture and livestock, Jorge Ruben Aguado; economy and finance, Lorenzo Sigaut; justice, Amadeo Frugoli; culture and education, Carlos Burundarena; labor, Julio Cesar Porcile; public health and environment, Brig Gen Amilcar Arguelles; defense, Rear Adm Norberto Couto; and trade and maritime interests, Carlos Garcia Martinez.

BRIEFS

NEW IRISH AMBASSADOR -- Buenos Aires, 7 Dec (TELAM) -- Patrick Walshe, new ambassador of the Republic of Ireland to Argentina, today handed over his credentials to acting President Gen Horacio Tomas Liendo at a ceremony at Government House. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1506 GMT 7 Dec 81 PY]

FOREIGN MINISTER SCORES U.S. INDIFFERENCE

PA100428 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Dec 81

[Text] Colombia has been relegated to a secondary place in Caribbean international politics and its government feels ignored and disdained. I am under the impression that there is a map at the State Department that is not really of Latin America, for it does not include Colombia, Foreign Minister Carlos Lemos Simmonds said, adding that where Colombia should be on the map there is only the Gulf of Venezuela.

This was the manner in which Lemos revealed that Colombia does not hold a prominent place in U.S. foreign policy and that it lives under the shadow of its neighbor, Venezuela, which because of its oil wealth, is much more important internationally.

Although Colombia has both Atlantic and Pacific shores, it was not invited to participate in the Bahamas development conference this year, where the United States, Mexico and Venezuela were the most active participants.

Neither was Colombia invited to the North-South dialogue among heads of state in Cancun, Mexico. This conference was also attended by Mexico, Venezuela and Brazil, as well as by nations from other parts of the world, both industrialized and developing.

This situation irritates us, Lemos said, adding that his country, a coffee producer with 26 million inhabitants -- a population second only to Brazil in Latin America -- deserves more attention.

The foreign minister said that although Colombia does not have Venezuela's petroleum wealth, it has a stable economy and has accumulated \$5.5 billion in foreign currencies. Lemos complained that Colombia's importance was not taken in consideration during the visit paid to Colombia in November by U.S. Vice President George Bush.

The U.S. Embassy in Colombia was also informed of this country's irritation at its omission from Caribbean diplomatic activity.

Colombia, a nation with an area of 1.14 million square kilometers, has had only one military dictatorship in its [word indistinct], that of Gen Gustavo Rojas Pinilla, who ruled the country from 1953 to 1957 and who undertook one of the only two military coups in Colombia during 171 years of independence. Colombia has the oldest democratic tradition in Latin America, Lemos said, and warned that if Colombian democracy is destabilized, all of the other Latin American democracies will suffer.

PRESIDENT STRESSES NATION'S INDEPENDENT STANCE

PA111650 Bogota Emisoras Caracol Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] President Turbay Ayala was a guest of the commander in chief of the navy yesterday in Cartagena. The chief of state said that Colombia will not be a pawn of the superpowers. Colombia will have a clear and defined policy to command respect and fulfill its obligations. He said that Colombia will continue to observe the conflictive Central American and Caribbean area, where violence reigns. The president has often said that this violence is nearing our shores.

Turbay Ayala said that the beginning of the confrontation between the superpowers can be seen in the Caribbean. He said the brave men of our navy will never allow our seas to be violated.

He said that Colombian territory has been doubled [as heard] as a result of the demarcation of our border and our maritime areas with neighboring countries and the signing of agreements.

He commented on the treaty with Panama, which guarantees Colombia the use of the canal, the use of the railroad in times of war and benefits and rights in perpetuity.

He also commented on the treaty regarding the ownership of the Roncador and Quitasueno Cays. He said that the Sandinist junta had whimsically tried to convert the matter into a controversy. President Turbay Ayala said that the fatherland relies on its sailors to defend the great wealth of our oceans.

PRESIDENT SAYS COUNTRY HAS ENOUGH AIR FORCE POWER

PA121219 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] Bogota -- Colombia, which has never been inclined toward an arms buildup, has enough air power to defend public order and safeguard its sovereignty, President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala said today.

He greeted new air force officers during a military ceremony held at the (Marco Fidel Suarez) Academy in Cali.

In modern times, we consider the air force as the most powerful weapon in military actions and that its participation in any war is fundamental, he said.

DEFENSE MINISTER SAYS STATE OF SIEGE TO CONTINUE

PA120444 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] Cartagena -- National Defense Minister Gen Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva announced here today that the nation will continue under the state of siege indefinitely.

Asked if the state of siege would be lifted soon, he said: No sir, the conditions for that do not exist.

Camacho Leyva is a member of the retinue that is accompanying President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, who arrived here to preside over the ceremony during which new navy officers will graduate.

GOVERNMENT EXPANDS FOREIGN DEBT LIMITS

PA121516 Paris AFP in Spanish 1340 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] Bogota, 11 Dec (AFP) -- President Julio Cesar Turbay last night sanctioned here the law expanding the Colombian Government's foreign debt limit to \$3 billion, according to an official announcement.

Those resources will be assigned to the financing of plans and programs of socioeconomic development and to refinance the foreign debt for the purpose of improving its financing conditions.

According to this law, the government, through the Ministry of Finance and public credit, will issue or guarantee bonds to finance the foreign debt after compliance with the requirements contemplated by the law.

BOMBS DAMAGE TWO INSTALLATIONS LINKED TO U.S.

PA121821 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1754 GMT 12 Dec 81

[Text] Lima, 12 Dec (EFE) -- Two attacks were launched in the early morning hours against installations linked to the United States in Lima.

An explosive device made with dynamite which was thrown at the offices of the Peruvian-U.S. Cultural Institute shattered windows, while another device, thrown at the First National City Bank, damaged one window. According to the Lima paper LA PRENSA, the bombs, which the police believe were made with dynamite, were thrown from an automobile.

TELAM Report

PY121831 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1827 GMT 12 Dec 81

[Text] Lima, 12 Dec (TELAM) -- Two dynamite attacks were perpetrated this morning against two U.S.-linked institutions located in Lima, causing alarm and damages.

The first attack occurred at the U.S.-Peruvian cultural center, shattering windows. Later, another dynamite bomb was thrown at the First National City Bank, destroying a window.

Moreover, dynamite sticks were thrown against an inn in Ayacucho and later against a hotel. There were no casualties.

UN SECRETARY GENERAL-DESIGNATE GIVES VIEWS

PY121304 Paris AFP in Spanish 1020 GMT 12 Dec 81

[Text] Lima, 12 Dec (AFP) -- Peruvian diplomat Javier Perez de Cuellar, who has been named by the UN Security Council to the office of secretary general, said last night that he will place all his energy at the service of peace, but that he could not avoid thinking that the problems of the Third World are fundamental.

In a television interview by journalist Cesar Hildebrandt, Perez de Cuellar did not wish to comment on the curious coincidence of his designation having come on the same day as the birthday of progovernment senator Javier Alva Orlandini, to whose intervention is attributed the Senate refusal to ratify Perez de Cuellar's appointment as ambassador to Brazil. The incident of this past October is definitively closed, and simply for patriotism I do not wish to link it in any way with my election today, he said.

He also stated that, together with satisfaction over his naming, he felt a tremendous responsibility to change himself from a Peruvian diplomat into a diplomat of the world. "This is a very beautiful dream, but it is an enormous task whose magnitude I hope will benefit Peru's prestige," he said.

Questioned about the world situation, he said that there are very many conflicts and that the UN should always project an image of peace and harmony. "I will place all my energy at the service of peace, of understanding among nations. It is a task that is very easy to describe, but it is very hard to accomplish," he added.

He also said that he does not believe that his being a Latin American restricts his view of the world. "[This is] due to the reason that I must maintain the UN Charter above regions and countries, but I believe that, while always keeping my heart Peruvian, my brain must be international."

Concerning in which region he will have to exert the most effort to further peace, he felt that if one relates the concept of peace to the existence of belligerence, obviously this region is the Middle East and Near East.

If the concept of peace is related to the necessity for well being, he added, obviously there is a necessity for it in the whole world. He also said: I represent the third world; and even though I will never take the third world's problems and impose them on the United Nations in my capacity as secretary general, I nevertheless cannot avoid thinking constantly that the problems of the third world are fundamental.

The whole international community is affected by the economic problems of the third world. Due to this, I will never stop giving my greatest attention and energy to resolving our problems, he said.

Concerning the strife-torn situation prevailing in Central America, he said that as long as the possibilities of the regional forum -- the Organization of American States -- are not exhausted, the world forum, the UN, will not be called upon to intervene. Obviously the regional forum does not exclude the world forum, he explained, but there is a tradition of first exhausting the regional forum. Because of this, I do not believe that those problems will enter into the UN's scope in the immediate future, and that I will not have to resolve them directly. Naturally, this does not mean that I, as a Latin American, will not give careful attention to the problems of Central America, he concluded.

He avoided commenting on the problem of world peace and the confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union, indicating that, strictly speaking, he has not yet been elected secretary general.

He also indicated that with the help of the assistants whom he will have in New York and due to his experience in what he referred to as the labor of pacification of the United Nations, he will be able to think up some reforms which would make the job more effective. However, he said that this does not mean a criticism of the administration of the current secretary general, Kurt Waldheim, who has been excellent during the long 10 years that he had held the post.

The election of a secretary general is due to only one reason: inspiring confidence, he said when the journalist asked him about the supposed intention of the Soviet Union to veto [the election of] Latin Americans. My impression is that I have had the ability -- whether it is due to the generosity of those who have voted for me or due to some unknown intrinsic merit -- to inspire the confidence of the member countries of the organization.

In conclusion, he reiterated that he considered his election as a recognition of Peruvian diplomacy, which during more than 150 years has dedicated itself to peace and to maintaining good relations among nations.

Obviously, the task which I must undertake is nearly superhuman, but one must have steady nerves, serenity and perseverance, he concluded.

Selection Praised

PY121442 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0409 GMT 12 Dec 81

[Text] Lima, 11 Dec (LATIN-REUTER) -- Government officials and political leaders today termed a national victory the election of Peruvian Ambassador Javier Perez de Cuellar as the new secretary general of the United Nations organization, replacing the Austrian Kurt Waldheim.

Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella said that all Peru is experiencing a joyous moment because of the designation. He felt that Perez de Cuellar gained a consensus as a consequence of the democracy and respect for human rights which exist in Peru. The foreign minister, who spoke at a press conference at the side of the ambassador, expressed on behalf of the country his satisfaction at the new post of Perez de Cuellar, who has been at the disposal of the Foreign Ministry for 2 months since being rejected by the Senate as ambassador to Brazil.

After the election of the new secretary general, the Senate tonight approved a multiparty motion extending to him through the foreign minister their warmest congratulations and wishing him success in his endeavors. The leader of the pro-government party, Oscar Trelles, the former president of the Senate, said that the election of Perez de Cuellar is the triumph of one Peruvian and the victory of the Third World. The parliamentarian praised Perez de Cuellar's qualities, who this year completed 4 decades of diplomatic service for Peru and 10 years in the UN.

Andres Townsend, leader of the APRA [American Revolutionary Popular Alliance], the biggest opposition party, said that the designation of Perez de Cuellar brings honor to Peru, to Latin America and to the countries of the Third World. He added that it signifies universal recognition of the talent and indisputable diplomatic ability of Perez de Cuellar.

Townsend -- the secretary general of the Latin American parliament -- commented that, disregarding the great powers, and their proteges, the election had gone to a personality of the emerging world, at whose head is our America. In the name of the diplomatic personnel, Perez de Cuellar was greeted by the secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, Jorge Morelli, who emphasized the diplomat's personal qualities.

When Perez de Cuellar arrived at the Torre Tagle Palace he was greeted by a tumultuous ovation by the diplomatic and health personnel, shouting "Viva Peru!" At noon, the radio and television stations interrupted their programs to inform the country of the election of the new secretary general.

MEZA CUADRA COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH U.S.

PA131632 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Statement by Antonio Meza Cuadra, secretary general of the Peruvian Socialist Revolutionary Party; place and date not given -- recorded]

[Excerpt] After an important period of unquestionable liberty and autonomy in the field of international relations, which was started with the policy of the first part of General Velasco's military government and the efforts made at the Foreign Ministry by Generals Mercado Jarrin and Miguel Angel de La Flor especially, there has been a very serious regression. After the beginning of this process, Peru for the first time had diplomatic and commercial relations with the socialist countries that opened relations with Cuba which had never really been broken between the people, but rather through the decisions of the puppet government which we have had and still have in Peru.

I think the Peruvian Government is mistaken in thinking that, by making many concessions to the U.S. Government, its situation in the field of economic treatment will improve. This is not so, and has so been proved in practice. The present Peruvian administration could hardly be more submissive to the dictates of U.S. imperialism. However, there are continuous economic aggressions, despite this submission to the United States. The Reagan administration is increasingly aggressive and demanding regarding the investment of great amounts of foreign capital, particularly North American, which gets all the help, while the needs of dissipated national industry are being (?deferred).

Once again, our industry is being transnationalized. Once again, the contracts by which Peru becomes an exporter, fundamentally of raw material, are more leonine. This is seen with the new petroleum and mining contracts and this is causing a very grave crisis from an economic standpoint. This has caused a fundamental deterioration of the people's economy and is creating the possibility of a great mobilization. But at the same time, it is beginning to demonstrate the decision of a government which is determined, through the implementation of a civilian dictatorship which has the support of a certain military umbrella, to block this increase in awareness and response to the popular movement. Through laws and direct repressive mechanisms, the government is determined to thwart this need for change of the Peruvian people.

HERRERA SAYS CUBA COMPLIED WITH HIJACKING PACT

PA121609 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0151 GMT 12 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Maracaibo, Venezuela, 11 Dec (EFE) -- The Cuban Government complied with the agreement with Venezuela on hijackings, the president of the republic, Luis Herrera Campins, said here today. Referring to the cooperation received from the governments where the hijacked planes landed, Herrera said: "I want to confirm that the conduct displayed by the friendly governments in the Central American and Caribbean area were truly in consonance with the difficulties of the moment."

On another subject, Herrera specifically referred to the reequipping of the Venezuelan military and to the purchase of U.S. F-16 fighter planes. "It is our prerogative to determine the scope of our needs and what is suitable for us," he said, explaining that "with this we are not inviting a mad arms race."

The chief of state justified the military buildup, not only in the modernization of the national armed forces but in the fact that Venezuela "is a large country, with a large land mass, with maritime and river borders, with great natural and human resources and with a thriving industry." For Herrera Campins, this is necessary "to safeguard and defend the country."

HIJACKED PILOT: SALVADORANS TRIED TO KILL THEM

PA121410 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Dec 81

[Text] Members of the Salvadoran armed forces tried to kill all the passengers and crew of one of the three Venezuelan planes hijacked last Monday, (Rafael Millan), the plane's pilot, disclosed. In a statement to the Caracas newspaper EL NACIONAL, (Millan) said that as soon as he landed in San Salvador the plane was surrounded by heavily armed soldiers acting like hungry dogs, ready to shoot at anyone who might show his face at any of the windows. He added that they parked a truck on the runway to try to prevent the plane from taking off. In addition, (Millan) said: I do not understand how Herrera Campins' government can support a regime whose armed forces intended to kill a large number of Venezuelan citizens.

Observers in Caracas pointed out that the Venezuelan rightist sectors that seek an end of relations with Cuba suffered a setback as a result of the Cuban Government's positive attitude in dealing with the three hijacked planes. The passengers and members of the crews said in Caracas that the only country where they felt safe was in Cuba. They also mentioned the good treatment they received from the Cuban authorities in Havana.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH TANZANIA

PA131805 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] The Governments of Venezuela and Tanzania have established diplomatic relations at the level of nonresident ambassadors. The announcement was made by the Foreign Ministry in a communique. The text of the Foreign Ministry communique indicates that the Venezuelan and Tanzanian Governments have agreed to establish diplomatic relations beginning on this date. The communique adds that for this purpose, the two governments have appointed nonresident ambassadors.

PRI STILL SUPPORTS SALVADORAN REVOLUTION

PA100409 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Dec 81

[Text] Mexico has reiterated its support for the Salvadoran revolutionary forces, despite the OAS resolution in support of the elections that the genocidal Christian Democratic-military junta intends to hold in El Salvador in March.

The president of the ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party [PRI], Pedro Ojeda Paullada, declared that this political party maintains its support of the French-Mexican declaration recognizing the representative nature of the Salvadoran insurgent forces.

PRI Deputy Salvador Ramos asserted that the OAS lacks the moral authority to make decisions on the struggle of peoples, because it has served only as an instrument of the interventionist U.S. policy.

For their part, the Workers Socialist Party and the United Socialist Party of Mexico announced that most of the governments represented in the OAS are subservient to U.S. decisions.

Meanwhile, Mexican Foreign Secretariat sources indicated that there is a latent possibility of a break in relations with the Christian Democratic-military junta of El Salvador.

PRI'S MADRID CALLS FOR TECHNOLOGY EXCHANGE

FL081348 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0500 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 7 Dec (NOTIMEX) -- Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado, PRI candidate, today warned that the exchange of technology from wealthy to poor nations is meeting hard obstacles which affects the development of Mexico. He urged the institutes of higher learning to gear themselves to meet the tough challenges ahead.

During a breakfast offered by the National Polytechnic Institute, Madrid Hurtado severely criticized the most powerful nations for having committed their great resources to the arms race. He urged those who have access to higher learning to work for a more just, free and pluralistic country.

HIGH-POWERED GUNS CONFISCATED IN BAJA CALIFORNIA

FL091755 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1714 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] Mexico City, 9 Dec (NOTIMEX) -- A large shipment of high-powered weapons was confiscated in La Paz, Baja California. This was reported today by Artemio Maldonado, chief of the customs office in that area, at Mexico City's international airport.

Maldonado indicated that a U.S. pickup truck, with a false floor, was intercepted in La Paz trying to bring in high-powered hand guns and rifles. The pickup truck was driven by brothers Apolinar and Antonio Bernal Coria, who confessed they are arms traffickers.

The pickup truck, 1980 (?Toyota) with license plates from the U.S. state of Oregon, belongs to the Bernal brothers, who stated that the shipment was headed for Michoacan state, where there is a large market for clandestine weapons.

The interception took place at the Pichilingue post, located at the landing stage of the La Paz, Baja California, ferry.

SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL GROUP MEETS 12-13 DEC

PA110131 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2245 GMT 10 Dec 81

[Text] In the next few hours Panama will become a place of interest for the Central American isthmus. A meeting of top leaders of the Socialist Internationalist for Latin America is expected for this weekend.

It has been speculated in unofficial circles that after the weekend meeting contacts will be made with the Sandinist government of Nicaragua, the Cuban Government and Salvadoran figures. For this reason, it is expected that former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez, Dominican leader Jose Francisco Pena Gomez and Felipe Gonzalez, president of the front for the defense of the Nicaraguan revolution, will come to Panama.

After the Panama meeting special committees will be sent to Cuba, Nicaragua and El Salvador. It is expected that the Socialist International will issue a statement on the political turn of the Nicaraguan revolution at the end of the meeting. It is expected that Felipe Gonzalez will be the main spokesman on the statement. Gonzalez will arrive in Panama tomorrow. Prior to his arrival, spokesmen for him started contacts today with the Cuban Government in order to establish a meeting with President Fidel Castro.

SPAIN'S FELIPE GONZALEZ ON REGIONAL ISSUES

PA130118 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2245 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Station interview with Felipe Gonzalez, secretary general of the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party, in Panama City; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Felipe Gonzalez, as spokesman for the Socialist International, could you tell us what that organization's opinion is on the situation in the Central American isthmus especially with regard to two nations: Nicaragua and El Salvador?

[Answer] The fact is that the Socialist International is greatly concerned because of the increasing tension in the Central American area. At the same time, the efforts of the Socialist International, which are not always fully understood, are directed toward finding a political solution, which means a peaceful solution, one that would attempt to seek the roots of the injustice, to create a system of social justice and progress for the peoples of Central America. We therefore advocate a negotiated political solution and we believe that this determination must be born at the popular level. To a certain extent, the peoples want this more than anyone, which is quite normal among the peoples of Central America. I don't think that we can analyze the complete situation without noting the subtle differences among the countries involved in the problem. But at the same time, we must not make the mistake of isolating each of these problems. There is truly a Central American problem and it has implications for the whole Caribbean area, even, if the situation differs in each country and for each people.

In El Salvador I believe that the situation is one of civil war, a very cruel and hard war that has already lasted too long. It is my sincere opinion that it is difficult to imagine the possibilities of triumph for either side. Therefore the logical answer would be a political solution that would bring peace, progress and justice to that country.

[Question] We are talking about the search for a negotiated solution, the search for a dialogue. However, at the same time there is also talk of military installations belonging to a certain power in one of these countries. How can this be interpreted? Does this truly promote dialogue?

[Answer] I think that each country has an obligation to its people, from the political and moral viewpoint, to have a defense system that is adequate for its own needs. They should not in any way yield to temptation and allow military installations that could be offensive or aggressive from the viewpoint of some other country of the region. This is called equilibrium. I am sorry to say that we are once again in an arms race that includes not only the atomic race, which affects the whole world, but an arms race involving conventional weapons, which is not limited to just one country. If you observe this, and I don't want to mention any country in particular, you will notice that the purchase of sophisticated military equipment is once again underway in Latin America. This is triggering an endless chain reaction. When one country sees that another is buying weapons, it then spends more money for weapons than is allotted in its budget, instead of using it for development, food or for social justice for all.

At the root of all of this is a problem that I at least want to (?mention): the interest of the great superpowers in keeping things this way; in maintaining a tense atmosphere and an arms race. It is frequently said that there is a desire to seek peace, but the truth is that this is not so. One cannot find the road to peace with a growing arms race, which is getting greater each day, [word indistinct] each day. For this reason I believe that the problem cannot be restricted to one single [word indistinct]. Observe the purchasing of weapons in different Latin American countries and you will arrive at the conclusion that a dangerous arms race involving conventional weapons is underway in Latin America. Above all else, Latin America needs social and [words indistinct] justice, much more so than sophisticated weapons with which to fight (?each other).

[Question] The Socialist International was one of the organizations that, following the triumph of the Nicaraguan revolution on 19 July 1979, gave formal support to this change. However, there is a question today about the nature of the Nicaraguan revolution. What position has the Socialist International taken in the face of this question?

[Answer] It was not merely formal support. It was both formal and material support, and I believe Nicaragua is still receiving it from countries with government parties who are members of the Socialist International. However, I don't believe that this aid has been sufficient. It should have been greater. But I also want to mention something that is important. There is deep concern among political groups that, acting in good faith, supported and currently support a Nicaraguan project that filled not only the Nicaraguans but many other peoples, who would like to achieve social justice and progress, with hope. We are worried, but we have faith in what we have termed the original project, which the Nicaraguans have repeatedly stressed they will uphold. This project is based on three main principles: first, the self-determination of the people of Nicaragua -- they should have the right to decide their own future; and third [as heard], an economic system in which a public sector, which would put the economy in order and plan economic development, would be compatible with a private sector. That is the root of the original Nicaraguan project. We hope and trust that this project will be accomplished. We understand the difficulties they face internally and internationally and we therefore try to act internationally so that the pressures hampering this process will be lifted. However, some countries have more interest in demonstrating that this process must fail than in helping it to pull through. Internally there are also clashes of interests and the usual complexity of any country. But we are determined to struggle as long as possible to support this project, which I believe has awakened great hope among the Nicaraguan people, who do not want any type of totalitarianism. They want to live in freedom and with social justice and respect for others.

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Reportedly Meets With Castro

PA132242 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2201 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Panama City, 13 Dec (ACAN-EFE) -- ACAN-EFE has learned from reliable sources in Panama that Felipe Gonzalez, secretary general of the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party (PSOE), met with Fidel Castro in Havana this weekend. The meeting took place yesterday and was kept completely secret, so much so that it was not reported in Havana, while in Panama Felipe Gonzalez was reported to be in Managua.

However, ACAN-EFE was able to confirm here that the Spanish Socialist leader left Panama for Cuba in the morning in a Panamanian Air Force plane. He was accompanied by Miguel Bruguera, Cuban ambassador to Panama, and PSOE deputy Javier Solana. Gonzalez returned from Havana earlier this morning and has remained totally silent. He did not even give information about his trip to newsmen who questioned him on the subject, and he has not been accessible for comment since returning to Panama.

Gonzalez' tour of Central America and the Caribbean is scheduled to include a meeting with the Sandinist commanders in Managua, since he is president of the committee for the defense of the Nicaraguan revolution created by Socialist International. Gonzalez may extend his tour to Mexico and the United States and even to a Central American country where there is maximum unrest.

Received by Royo

PA130134 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Text] Panama City, 13 Dec (ACAN-EFE) -- Panamanian President Aristides Royo today received Spanish leader Felipe Gonzalez, with whom he discussed the Central American situation and analyzed the Polish crisis. Gonzalez, secretary general of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party, will visit Costa Rica and Nicaragua in the next few days, ACAN-EFE learned today from a very reliable source.

Gonzalez is now drafting a report on the Central American situation. He is president of the committee for the defense of the Nicaraguan revolution, which was established by the Socialist International in Madrid last year.

The Spanish Socialist leader met with Fidel Castro in Havana yesterday, but what they discussed at that meeting has not been disclosed. He has also met with several Panamanian politicians, as well as with former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez; Jose Francisco Pena Gomez, secretary general of the Dominican Revolutionary Party; and Honduran Liberal Party leader Jorge Arturo Reina. Meetings between Gonzalez and government or opposition leaders from El Salvador and Guatemala have not yet been confirmed.

BELIZEPOLITICAL PARTIES ANNOUNCE NUMBER OF CANDIDATES

FL112141 Bridgetown CANA in English 1825 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] Belmopan, Belize, 11 Dec (CANA) -- Belize's ruling People's United Party (PUP) and the main opposition United Democratic Party (UDP) have registered 42 candidates each for next Wednesday's municipal elections.

The two parties are contesting all seven seats in each of the six town boards throughout the country--a total of 42 seats.

Five independent candidates have also been registered for the elections in Orange Walk town while in Punta Gorda town the Toledo Progressive Party is fielding seven candidates.

Town boards' elections will be held for Corozal, Orange Walk, San Ignacio-Santa Elena, Banque Viejo del Carmen, Dangria and Punta Gorda towns.

There are 13,101 electors in the six municipalities.

EL SALVADORGARCIA CONFIRMS ARMED FORCES WILL NOT VOTE

PA120332 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 10 Dec 81 pp 3, 19

[Excerpts] "We, the soldiers, want to be exempt from political activities in the next elections," Defense Minister Col Jose Guillermo Garcia has said. He said this to confirm a statement by Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, member of the government junta and commander in chief of the armed forces, who noted that the military sector will not vote in the March 1982 elections.

Garcia echoed Gutierrez' statement that the armed forces should not be viewed as supporting a specific political party. "Therefore, if we don't vote the results will be more acceptable here and abroad because we will be telling the world that we have no interest in who wins but will respect the result regardless of who wins," he emphasized.

Colonel Garcia noted that the abstention from voting is the will of all the armed forces members and not a measure imposed by anybody.

He explained that although this measure only applies to the March 1982 elections, I personally would prefer if it would apply to all elections so that, once and for all, the armed forces abstain from participating, with their vote, in political activities. "However, this is a very personal opinion which I believe is sharpened by many companeros in the military sector," he said.

Regarding the military operation being carried out in Morazan Department, he described it as "large" and said it is aimed at cleaning up and eliminating guerrilla redoubts in that area. He said that he will invite newsmen to visit that place so that they can witness how the armed forces are constantly fulfilling their duty "since it is our obligation and as we have always said, we are determined to fulfill it, come what may. The people must be sure that the armed institution is showing its face, risking its life and showing to El Salvador and the world that we are determined to fight communism, Marxism-Leninism and all that wave of destruction and violence that subversion has promoted in our country," he emphasized.

SOME MINISTERS TO REQUEST LEAVE TO CAMPAIGN

PA120258 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 11 Dec 81 p 21

[Text] The ministers who hold top positions in the Christian Democratic Party have asked for a 3-month permit to fully devote themselves to the electoral campaign.

Reliable sources reported that these officials have already drafted their letters to deliver them to the president of the government junta. It was learned that the permits will become effective on 15 December.

As we have reported, elections for members of a constituent assembly will be held in March 1982. The following parties will participate: the Nationalist Republican Alliance, the Popular Orientation Party, the Democratic Action Party, the National Conciliation Party and the Christian Democratic Party.

Although this has not been confirmed, there are reports that Julio Alfredo Samayoa, Jr, the labor minister, is one of the officials who will withdraw from his position in order to work in the electoral campaign. Interior Minister Ovidio Hernandez Delgado; Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes, mayor of San Salvador; and other public officials have been also mentioned.

Should the government junta accept their requests, it is not known if the under secretaries will fill their positions or if other persons who have knowledge of the functions of each of these ministries will be called upon to fill them.

PDC MEMBERS WITHDRAW FROM CCE TO CAMPAIGN

PA111218 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1929 GMT 10 Dec 81

[Text] San Salvador, 10 Dec (ACAN-EFE) -- Today, at a press conference, Christian Democrats Guillermo Antonio Guevara Lacayo and Mauricio Armando Mazier Andino announced that they are going to withdraw from their positions as member and alternate member of the Salvadoran Central Electoral Council [CCE].

Both Guevara Lacayo and Mazier Andino said that they were withdrawing from the Electoral Council "to give more credibility to the process." They also said that "they had placed their positions in the hands of the government junta so that the junta can relieve them of their responsibilities."

They said that according to the law, no one can resign from a position on the CCE "but the government junta has the power to relieve them of their duties."

The two men said that after they have been relieved of their duties at the CCE they will participate in their party's election campaign for a national constituent assembly in March 1982.

The CCE has three full members and three alternate members who were appointed by the government junta in March 1981.

At this same meeting, PDC Secretary General Mulio Alfredo Samaya said that he will ask the government for 3 months of leave without pay from his post as labor minister so he can work exclusively for his party during the preelection period.

Samayoa said that the PDC "is willing to guarantee free elections. We believe that elections are one of the solutions by which we can obtain peace in the country and implement the democratization process that the government has been promoting in spite of the positions adopted by the ultraright and ultraleft groups which are trying to destabilize this regime." The PDC presently shares power with the Salvadoran Armed Forces through a political pact signed in January 1981.

5 POLITICAL PARTIES REJECT ELECTORAL LAW

PA130320 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2207 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Text] San Salvador, 12 Dec (ACAN-EFE) -- The leaders of five political parties announced today, Saturday, that they reject the electoral law approved recently by the government junta, headed by Christian Democrat Jose Napoleon Duarte.

Representatives of the National Conciliation Party (PCN), the Popular Orientation Party (POP), the Democratic Action Party (PAD), the Salvadoran Peoples Party (PPS) and the Nationalist Republican Alliance (ARENA) said that they reject the electoral law "because some important points have been omitted," such as the one on the reform of the Central Electoral Council (CCE).

"The provisional electoral law" approved by the junta several days ago was drafted by a commission of leaders of those five parties and of the Christian Democrats, who agreed in a forum last November to restructure the CCE.

The Salvadoran Government junta has called elections for a national constituent assembly in March 1982 and presidential elections for 1983.

Yesterday the CCE called the delegates of the various legalized parties, through paid advertisements published in the local newspapers and telephone calls, to go before that organization to propose their candidates for member and alternate member on the CCE, but they did not show up.

Today the leaders of these parties explained that they did not appear "because the electoral law approved by the government junta suppresses the articles for restructuring the CCE."

On Thursday, Christian Democrats Guillermo Antonio Guevara Lacayo and Mauricio Armando Mazier Andino resigned from their posts as member and alternate members, respectively, on the CCE.

Only the representative of the Renewal Action Party (PAR), which was not recognized by the electoral body until last Friday and which did not participate in last November's political forum, responded to the call.

ELECTORAL COUNCIL RECOGNIZES RENEWAL ACTION PARTY

PA130202 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1952 GMT 12 Dec 81

[Text] San Salvador, 12 Dec (ACAN-EFE) -- Today, members of the Renewal Action Party (PAR) said that the party was officially recognized by the Salvadoran Central Electoral Council [CCE] after 14 years of suspension.

The CCE notified PAR Secretary General Ernesto Armando Oyarbide that, since the party has complied with the regulations in the provisional law on the formation and registration of political parties, it is authorized to operate as such. In order to become a political party, the CCE requires the signature of 2,000 affiliates.

PAR was suspended on 12 May 1967 by Francisco Arturo Samayoa, the attorney general of the republic at that time, for not complying with the electoral regulations after participating in the presidential elections in March of that year.

Also officially recognized by the CCE are the National Conciliation Party (PCN), the Christian Democratic Party (PDC), the Democratic Action Party (PAD), the Popular Orientation Party (POP), the Salvadoran People's Party (PPS), and the Nationalist Republican Alliance (ARENA).

CUBAN HUBER MATOS WARNS PEOPLE AGAINST COMMUNISM

PA131540 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 12 Dec 81 pp 5, 34

[Excerpts] Former Commander Huber Matos, one of the leaders of the Cuban revolution which overthrew Fulgencio Batista, yesterday afternoon issued an appeal to the Salvadoran people, the workers, peasants, professionals and political and social sectors, to reject communism.

The former Cuban commander is visiting El Salvador. He held a press conference yesterday for all the national and foreign news media at the San Salvador Presidente Hotel.

"If the Soviet, Cuban and Nicaraguan aid to the guerrillas continues, they will be difficult to defeat in El Salvador," former Commander Matos said.

He said that all the Central American peoples should be alert in the face of the attacks by international communism.

He said that El Salvador is an example in the world of the struggle being waged by an informed armed forces and people against the attacks of international communism.

He said that if El Salvador were to fall into the clutches of communism, the other countries of the region would also fall, and this would pose a serious threat to all America.

Specifically referring to the case of El Salvador, he said that the hope of these people is the United States. This must not be interpreted as interventionism, "because I am definitely anti-imperialist. This is how I view the position of helping a sister country against the intervention of international communism. International communism is intervening in Salvadoran affairs. Russia, Cuba and Nicaragua have stuck their hands in Salvadoran affairs."

A newsman asked Matos why he pointed an accusing finger to countries other than the United States.

Matos said: "I should ask you that question but changing the names around because we don't think alike."

Explaining this position, Huber Matos said: "I haven't seen the United States in Afghanistan...neither have I seen the United States threatening Poland...I have seen, and you know it too, that Russia is in Afghanistan and is threatening Poland."

Former Commander Matos indicated that he and the people accompanying him, Dr Mario Villar and Capt Oliverio Tomeo, represent the Movement for an Independent and Democratic Cuba, which was worldwide support not only from the Cubans all over the world who want their country's freedom but also from all democratic men.

Matos said that the revolution in Cuba is being forged inside the island, with clandestine movements that will give rise one day to a new, free, sovereign, independent nation, which unlike now, will not be submitted to Castroite communism.

He spoke of the fate of Ernesto Guevara (Che Guevara), indicating that he was another of the ones who fell in disgrace and who had to leave Cuba because he would have been eliminated.

Asked if there was any similarity between Argentine Che Guevara and Nicaraguan Commander Cero [Eden Pastora], he said that he doesn't know much about the Nicaraguan but that in view of the similarities between the regimes, what occurred to Che Guevara after he was a leader of the Cuban revolution could also happen to Commander Cero.

He explained that in Cuba there's sabotage against the Castro regime and that the workers are working at their minimum capacity.

Matos said it is just a matter of time before Cuba recovers its freedom and that it is up to the people to decide whether they obtain it sooner or later. Regardless of whether they obtain it in 50 or 100 years, in the end they will obtain the freedom they lost through the deceit of Fidel Castro.

BISHOP SUSPECTS EXTREMIST INFILTRATION IN ARMY

PA120442 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 11 Dec 81 pp 3, 69

[Excerpt] In a news conference, Msgr Pedro Arnaldo Aparicio y Quintanilla, bishop of San Vicente, said that he suspects that the armed forces have been infiltrated by extremists.

He supported his statement by asking: How can it be possible that the extremists are never overrun when the army launches an operation?

Asked if Chinchontepec Volcano is free of extremists, he said no. "They have never been dislodged," he stressed.

During this conference sponsored by the Salvadoran Patriotic Forces of San Francisco, California, he noted that the extremists are constantly committing outrages against civilians in his diocese. They are, he said, presently controlled by the army.

He added that he thinks that there are approximately 5,000 guerrillas in the country: 2,000 in Morazan Department, 2,000 in the San Vicente and some 1,000 in Chalatenango.

He also said that there are about 40,000 refugees in his diocese. About 9,000 refugees are in San Vicente, 16,000 in Cabanas and the remainder in La Paz, particularly in Zacatecoluca and Santiago Nonualco.

He asked the Salvadoran people to contribute more to solve the most urgent needs of the refugees.

GUERRILLA ATTACK ON BRIDGE IN MORAZAN REPELLED

PA112150 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 10 Dec 81 pp 2, 42

[Excerpts] A military source yesterday reported that at least four terrorists were killed during an attack on the Torola Bridge in Morazan Department. The attack was repelled by soldiers guarding the bridge.

According to the reports, a large group of extremists armed with all types of weapons, including heavy-caliber weapons, attacked the military unit guarding the bridge. After the attack was repelled, the armed forces found four bodies and bloodstains in the places where the terrorists had taken cover. The number of wounded could not be determined and it is believed others died elsewhere.

The clash lasted several hours. When the extremists saw that their attack was unsuccessful, they withdrew, taking their wounded comrades who may have died elsewhere. The government forces did not suffer any casualties.

ARMY SUFFERS CASUALTIES; COUNCIL MEETING FAILS

PA131920 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Text] The genocidal Salvadoran Army suffered about 160 casualties in battles waged against guerrilla forces in Morazan Department and the foothills of Guazapa Volcano, located about 30 km from San Salvador.

In the Guazapa area, the patriotic forces repelled a military offensive to dislodge the insurgents from their positions. The battles are continuing in Morazan. It has been reported that the military-Christian Democratic regime has deployed thousands of troops in Morazan to push the guerrillas to the Honduran border.

Meanwhile, the regime was unsuccessful in its first attempt to create an electoral council to be in charge of the elections that are planned in the country with U.S. support. The meeting to establish the council had to be called off due to lack of attendance.

GERMAN AMBASSADOR REPORTEDLY CALLED HOME

PA130121 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0258 GMT 12 Dec 81

[Text] San Salvador, 11 Dec (ACAN-EFE) -- Diplomatic sources said today that the FRG ambassador to El Salvador, Joachim Neukirch, will travel to the FRG tomorrow, in response to an urgent call from his government.

Neukirch has been in El Salvador since early December, after being absent for 18 months. In mid-1980 the FRG Government closed some of its embassies in countries where violence was a problem.

Notwithstanding Neukirch's withdrawal, the FRG Government never broke diplomatic relations with El Salvador.

According to the diplomatic sources, the reasons for Neukirch's trip are not yet known.

GUATEMALA

U.S. AMBASSADOR'S BODYGUARD KILLED IN AMBUSH

PA132201 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2136 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Text] Guatemala City, 13 Dec (LATIN-REUTER) -- The police reported today that a member of the security corps for U.S. Ambassador in Guatemala Frederic Chapin was killed, along with two guerrillas, in an ambush set up by a group of guerrillas on the highway to Escuintla, some 80 km south of the capital.

The police report that the detective was killed yesterday afternoon as he was on his way to a farm on the outskirts of Escuintla for a few days' rest. He was accompanied by his brother and another unidentified person.

The report adds that both the detective and his companions replied to the attack, killing two guerrillas belonging to the clandestine Poor People's Guerrilla (EGP), who were found inside an automobile some yards from the site of the ambush.

The police identified the U.S. ambassador's bodyguard as Maximiliano Sosa Zecena, a Guatemalan.

For its part, the U.S. Embassy did not immediately issue any official statement in reaction to the attack on the ambassador's bodyguard.

CUBA, NICARAGUA CHARGED WITH INTERVENTION

PA112008 Paris AFP in Spanish 1155 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] Guatemala, 11 Dec (AFP) -- The Guatemalan Government has alerted the people to what it termed the "nefarious objectives and violent methods of the subversive groups." It again accused Cuba and Nicaragua of intervention in the revolutionary movement.

In a lengthy official communique, the government notes, nevertheless, that "in the face of the aggression of international communism, Guatemala has defended itself vigorously."

The Guatemalan Government maintains in its note that "the small subversive groups that it has dismantled -- from which the government has seized war material and documents, thereby learning their objectives -- have the support of foreign Marxist organizations, parties and governments."

Then the government made public parts of the documents it claims to have seized from revolutionary groups in military actions. According to the government, the documents show that Cuba and Nicaragua participate directly in Guatemalan subversion.

For example, the communique cites the text of a recording according to which the unity agreement of the guerrilla groups "is signed before ranking representatives of the Nicaraguan Sandinist government junta.

"Subsequently," the alleged recording of the guerrillas adds, "we delivered the document of agreement to Companero Fidel Castro, requesting him to hold onto the document and personally bring it to Guatemala the day of the revolutionary triumph."

Further on, the Guatemalan Government asserts that "the ultraleftist clandestine organizations not only seek to overthrow democratic governments, but also persist in destroying the economic structures, without caring whom they harm."

It criticizes the attitude of the guerrilla groups, stating that "the alleged defenders of the poor classes are nothing but hypocrites and frauds because they are the ones who attack and destroy sources of work for the workers and peasants."

The communique adds that "in face of the onslaught of international subversion, the government of the republic builds schools, highways, hospitals and any civil project deemed necessary for the progress and welfare of the peoples, as a means of strengthening the democratic system."

Touching on the electoral process, the communique notes that the "known democratic opening of the current government is based on the development of this process, which permits all citizens to participate in search for solutions to our problems through peaceful alternatives."

Through their "dishonest" and "criminal" attitude, the note charges that the revolutionary groups seek to hinder the electoral process. It adds that, furthermore, "they seek to manipulate religion by hiding the situation that exists in countries under Marxist regimes."

The communique concludes by indicating that "upon again disclosing the criminal objectives of international subversion against Guatemala, the government appeals to the conscience and will of all Guatemalans."

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS COMMENT ON SUBVERSIVE PLANS

PA130232 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 1230 GMT 12 Dec 81

[Text] The plans of the guerrillas in Guatemala have been revealed completely. Top army officers and government officials termed the information containing the guerrillas' subversive plans to seize power in Guatemala as being of vital importance for the country's internal security.

The authorities analyzed the documents seized by the army during incursions into regions where the guerrillas had important operational centers. This week the government disclosed the contents of the guerrilla plans contained in the documents seized by the security forces.

According to comments made by some top officials at the Air Force Day celebration, the guerrillas do not have the people's support and this is a factor contributing to their defeat. An army officer said that the guerrillas have caused so much destruction and terror that it has earned them the dislike of the peasants, whom they tried to involve in their illegal activities of sabotage and destruction.

Army officers and government officials said that the guerrillas' mistake is to believe that in Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras, which are their next objectives according to the documents, the same thing will occur as happened in Nicaragua. They said that the guerrillas will fail, as they did when they tried to introduce subversion into South America after Fidel Castro established communism in Cuba.

ARMY, GUERRILLAS SUFFER CASUALTIES IN CLASHES

PA111835 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] There were two clashes between the army and guerrilla groups in the interior of the country between today and yesterday. Three subversives and two soldiers were killed. The army said there were also wounded although the number is unknown.

The first clash occurred last night on the road from Solola to [name indistinct] when a military patrol discovered a terrorist group erecting barricades. A military policeman was killed and some guerrillas were wounded, the official reports indicated.

The other armed clash occurred early today near the village of (Temocoj) in [name indistinct], Alta Verapaz. A military patrol discovered an attempt to seize the village. A second lieutenant and three guerrillas were killed in the shooting. There were wounded on both sides.

In the two actions, the army confiscated weapons of the guerrillas.

MORE VIOLENT DEATHS CITED; SECRET CEMETERY FOUND

PA120219 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0020 GMT 12 Dec 81

[Text] Guatemala City, 11 Dec (ACAN-EFE) -- Judicial authorities announced the death of 56 persons in the past few hours, most of whom were victims of the political violence that is scourging Guatemala.

Official sources reported that a secret cemetery was found in a ditch in San Martin Jilotepeque, Chimaltenango Department. The bodies of 30 men who had been shot were buried there.

The army reported that several armed clashes between military patrols and guerrilla groups had occurred in Solola and Alta Verapaz Departments, in Guatemala's northwest. An army second lieutenant, a military policeman and five [as received] guerrillas were killed in these clashes.

Seven bodies were incinerated near Salama and 12 others in various other parts of the country.

NICARAGUA

LEADERS COMMENT ON SALVADORAN, DOMESTIC ISSUES

PA130244 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 8 Dec 81 pp 1, 10

[Excerpts] Nicaragua will request that an amendment to the five points suggested by a group of Central American countries for an electoral solution to the Salvadoran problem be amended [as published]. This was disclosed at a news conference held by two members of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction.

Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, in reply to a question from the assistant director of EL NUEVO DIARIO, said that if the five points are implemented as they have been to date, the elections in El Salvador would have no legal foundation and would play no positive role in solving our sister country's problems.

The suggested amendment expresses support for an immediate dialogue, so that full support for the five points can be developed. As they are, they are intended to legalize the government that wins the elections, which in no way goes to the root of the problem or represents the forces in conflict.

All of the conflicting parties should participate in the Salvadoran elections and not just a few, as is intended.

On another topic, Sergio Ramirez, referring to national unity, said that the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction submitted a bill on political parties that will open the way to an understanding.

He added that the concept of national unity could not be separated from Nicaragua's current situation, which is one of constant threat and in which it has received positive support from sectors that disapprove of the threats of intervention.

He also referred to some organizations and news media that are opposed to the leadership of the revolution. Ramirez said that some sectors of LA PRENSA, the newspaper that has been criticizing the government, were making efforts to improve the paper's policy. Ramirez also said that a solid front had to be organized to face any aggression.

When Commander Ortega was asked about Soviet tanks, he said:

We have explained that Nicaragua has the right to strengthen its defenses. We have sought donations in this respect, so as to avoid arms expenditures. We even asked the United States for donations.

He added that our defenses are great because of the people's participation, but that they are small in a technical sense.

Later, he said that when a government like the United States repeats that it is necessary to attack Nicaragua, we realize that we must increase our defenses.

Commander Ortega mentioned the constant threats uttered by U.S. officials. In St Lucia there was an open invitation to attack Nicaragua.

The United States is tolerant of the Somozist guards training in its territory. It accused Nicaragua of smuggling arms into El Salvador and of being responsible for the fighting in that country, but the U.S. people merely have to read the history of the Salvadorans to realize that their struggle preceded the Nicaraguan victory and that it is being waged against exploitation and poverty. The United States has been spreading false accusations without foundation.

Commander Ortega announced that the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry is trying to arrange a meeting between the Honduran president-elect and a member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction to try to find the means of decreasing tension in the border zone.

WHEELLOCK TELLS PEASANTS TO DEFEND REVOLUTION

PA121940 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 12 Dec 81

[Text] Commander Jaime Wheelock today called on the peasants to defend the revolution, not only with arms, but also by increasing production.

This morning, on commemorating the third anniversary of Commander Gaspar Garcia Laviana's death in combat and on the occasion of issuing landownership titles to peasants from seven cooperatives, Commander Jaime Wheelock, agricultural development and agrarian reform minister, called on peasants to defend this revolution, but not only with arms.

We must clearly understand that bullets cannot be eaten; we need food for the city workers and for export and this must come out of the labor of the agricultural workers. Nicaragua is an agricultural country and in the past few years we have faced serious difficulties because of the drop in the prices of the products we sell abroad and because of Somoquist destruction. This is why we must work twice as hard; this is why it is important to consolidate cooperative organizations, to efficiently and responsibly use resources provided by the bank, and to work hard and with love to increase production to sustain the revolution. If you do this, you can be sure you will be deserving followers of the martyrs and heroes whose deaths make it possible for us to give you this land today and to give land to thousands of other peasants throughout the country. We will be giving them land taken from the large landowners, the commander concluded.

Today was a day of great joy for the peasants of the departments of Rivas, Carazo, Granada and Masaya. Agrarian reform land titles have been given in that region for the first time. The third anniversary of the death in combat of Commander Martin, or Gaspar Garcia Laviana, was chosen as the day for giving these titles. From his church pulpit and with the guerrillas, Laviana called for a better living for the peasants.

This morning there were acts to commemorate the actions of Father Gaspar, who was the parish priest of Tola. Musical groups and performers participated in these events. There was also a military parade by the men and women reserve battalion of Rivas Department.

The main event took place at 1500. Luis Carrion, Daniel Ortega and Jaime Wheelock, commanders of the revolution and members of the FSLN National Directorate, were present for this event.

Commander Wheelock gave land titles to the peasants saying he was doing it on behalf of all the dead and as a memorial to Compañero Gaspar Garcia, because this is what he had preached for.

Wheelock said that some persons have been saying that the FSLN does not get along with the Christians and that there are differences with those who say one thing and do the opposite. We must remember the poor, he said, those who are hungry and thirsty for justice. We have come to fulfill these good deeds, and not with words or by playing the game of the bourgeoisie, but for real.

It is important that the people know this. We have come to give land and to help the humble and to pay, in this manner, tribute to a revolutionary priest.

We are really doing blessed work, Commander Wheelock said.

Commander Wheelock also noted that some people are saying that land is going to be taken away from the peasants. In this regard, he said:

[Begin Wheelock recording] It is true. It is true that we are going to seize land. But we are going to do it with justice. We will apply justice to those who have unlawfully seized land, to those who have stolen land, to those who have too much land, so much land that they can't even put it to work and [words indistinct]. [applause]

We are going to take the land of lazy landowners to give it to hard-working peasants. But middle producers and those who are not middle producers, who have 500 or 1,000 manzanas, but put them to work and make them produce efficiently and are people who think about their people and are not exploiters, those producers we will respect and we will protect.

Therefore, don't ever believe what the enemies of the revolution say. Don't believe what the gringo interventionists say, what the rich enemies of the revolution and of the people say. Don't believe what the Somozist guards going around trying to hit the revolution say.

We know that we are fulfilling a true need of this region. Carazo Department peasants had been thrown to very unproductive lands, almost to the sea, to the coasts. Rivas Department peasants were removed by the rich landowners, by persons such as (Nacho Gonzalez) and (Cornelios), who took their land. Peasants were expelled en masse, with their families -- through violence -- out of their land. [end recording]

Announces Land Expropriations

PA121750 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 12 Dec 81

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Jaime Wheelock, agricultural development and agrarian reform minister, today announced that the FSLN National Directorate and the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction have agreed on the expropriation of large farms and land estates affected by the agrarian reform law.

The affected farms are: (San Caralambrio), a 258-manzanas farm owned by (Carlos Lacayo Vivas) in Granada; El Trapiche, a 180-manzanas farm in Granada; the San Carlos farm, owned by (Carlos Arana) in Masatepe; and El Aguacate, owned by (Mario Gutierrez).

El Pachon, a farm owned by (Juan Burgos), was also expropriated. There are already cooperatives functioning on some of these farms but they had not yet been expropriated.

The following large landholdings have been expropriated also: El Valle, 2,200 manzanas, near San Juan del Sur; the 540-manzanas Penas Blancas estate, in the border area; (La Lucha), 1,164 manzanas, which was owned by (Noel Jerez), a Somozist attorney; Sapoa, 3,325 manzanas; (El Aceturo), 1,200 manzanas; (El Pilar), 1,400 manzanas; (Muiste), more than 2,000 manzanas, in Carazo Department; and finally, the Jesus Maria, 726 manzanas owned by Jose Rodriguez in Nandaime municipality.

ANTICOUNTERREVOLUTIONARY OPERATION REPORTED

PA111801 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] What our interior minister, Commandner of the Revolution Tomas Borge, promised before the body of Aguedo Morales Reina, during the wake in Managua's Jose Benito Escobar House last week, has happened: The Atlantic coast and northern Jinotega are being cleansed of counterrevolutionaries and cowardly murderers.

At least 16 counterrevolutionaries were killed in combat as a result of two pincer operations carried out by the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] in tactical coordination with the Sandinist People's Militia and state security forces. This was announced in a communique issued last night by the public relations office of the Defense Ministry.

The communique reports first on the operation in Siuna. In three different clashes in the mountains, 10 counterrevolutionaries died in the places known as (Bruno) and Kuri.

In the same mountainous area of Siuna, in the home of (Ruperto Masis Aguinada), EPS fire felled (Julian Gonzalez Mendoza), the owner of the house; (Andres Jarquin Hernandez) and (Pablo Mendez). Other members of the band fled, leaving behind arms and ammunition.

The day before yesterday, Wednesday, 9 December, another counterrevolutionary band that entered Nicaragua from Honduras was detected and engaged in combat in the border area between (Pancaguas) and Raiti. Here the counterrevolutionary band of some 60 men outnumbered the Nicaraguan border force. Six counterrevolutionaries were felled. Others fled to the mountains.

The Nicaraguan border guards had the support of the Sandinist Air Force. The border guards had only 1 wounded.

According to an EPS report, yesterday, between 1730 and 1825, another counterrevolutionary band entered our territory from Honduras. The incursion took place in the Las Brisas sector, some 5 km southwest of Santa Maria, Nueva Segovia Department.

This counterrevolutionary group is composed of approximately 30 persons. Three of them were wounded.

In Zelaya Department, there have been cleanup operations. By now, we have practically fulfilled Commander Tomas Borge's promise that the death of Aguedo Morales Reina will be avenged and that any criminal horde attacking the revolutionary process will be appropriately punished.

COSEP LEADER TAKES ASYLUM IN VENEZUELAN EMBASSY

PA111654 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Excerpt] It has been reported that Reynaldo Hernandez, president of the Nicaraguan Chamber of Commerce and member of the Board of Directors of the Higher Council of Private Enterprise [COSEP], today took asylum in the Venezuelan Embassy in Managua.

Hernandez is one of the seven signatories of a (?document that violates) the economic and social emergency law. While he was in hiding, his immunity as a State Council member was lifted so that the lower courts could hear the charges filed against him by the prosecutor's office.

ADAN FLETES ANNOUNCES CDN'S FOUR BASIC POINTS

PA120148 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Today we will present Adan Fletes Valle, president of the Nicaraguan Social Christian Party [PSC], who will report on the news conference he gave yesterday afternoon in the name of the Democratic Coordinating Board [CDN]. Adan Fletes Valle announced four fundamental CDN points of action.

Here is the PSC president:

[Begin recording] [In progress]...four important points. The first refers to the fact that on Tuesday, 15 December, we are going to hold a national meeting of 400 democratic leaders here in the city of Managua. We are going to hold this meeting in connection with the arrival in Nicaragua of CDN President Alfonso Robelo, who will report on the result of his trip to Europe. He will also announce several general lines of action for the democratic sectors during 1982, a topic on which the CDN also has been working.

It is also important that on 10 January we are going to stage a march to the general cemetery to lay wreaths on the tombs of Dr Pedro Joaquin Chamorro and labor leader [Name indistinct] (Flores). In this march, there will be representatives and delegations from all the groups which are part of the Nicaraguan democratic sector.

We have also decided to give new impetus to the discussion of the law on political parties to help draw up a law of national consensus, a truly democratic law.

For this purpose, work will begin tomorrow by a [word indistinct] committee of the CDN made up by a (?selection) of lawyers, who will try to conciliate all of the bills which the democratic political parties have presented, some publicly, and others not. This is to reduce the work of the committee appointed by the State Council and in which the democratic political parties which are (?represented) on the State Council expect to have participation, not only with a voice, but also with a vote.

Further Details

PA110443 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] The coordinating board of democratic rightist parties announced today that it has decided to send two delegates as observers to the State Council committee which will discuss the bill on parties.

A new conference was held at the headquarters of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement [MDN], led by Alfonso Robelo, at 1500. During this news conference the newsmen were told that the coordinating board had four announcements to make.

The news conference was presided over by Adan Fletes, as vice president; and Jose Davila, both members of the Social Christian Party; Donald Castillo of the Nicaraguan Workers Federation; and Anibal Arana, coordinator of the MDN.

Of the four announcements, the coordinating board of rightist parties stressed their decision to send two observers to the discussions of the special committee of the State Council to decide on the bill on parties. Another announcement made concerned the arrival of Alfonso Robelo on Tuesday and the holding of a meeting of 400 members of the political groups which make up this coordinating board. They also announced that the parties known as dissenting from the leadership of the process [sentence incomplete].

SPAIN'S FELIPE GONZALEZ ARRIVES FOR TALKS

PA130236 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Text] Felipe Gonzalez, president of the International Committee for the Defense of the Nicaraguan Revolution, arrived in Managua today from Panama, where he reiterated the committee's support for the Nicaraguan revolutionary government.

During his stay in Panama City, Gonzalez met with Carlos Andres Perez, former president of Venezuela; Jose Francisco Pena Gomez, secretary general of the Dominican Revolutionary Party; and Jorge Arturo Reina, leader of the Honduran Liberal Party.

In Managua, the Spanish Socialist leader will meet with members of the FSLN Directorate and the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction.

BRIEFS

LABOR MINISTER TO IRAQ -- A Nicaraguan Government delegation headed by Labor Minister Virgilio Godoy will participate in the second conference of labor ministers of the non-aligned countries, which will take place in Iraq. The meeting opens today and will close on Wednesday. The Nicaraguan minister left for Iraq today. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 12 Dec 81 PA]

INTERNATIONALISTS' CONTINGENT -- The Nicaraguan Committee of Solidarity With the Peoples today announced the creation of a contingent made up of internationalists residing in Nicaragua. The goals of this contingent will be to work for the consolidation of the Sandinist people's revolution and the strengthening of the struggle of other peoples for their liberation. [Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 11 Dec 81 PA]

ALARCON WARNS ABOUT U.S. AGGRESSIVE PLANS

FL100315 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Dec 81

[Text] Vice Foreign Minister Ricardo Alarcon has warned that the possibility of the United States using military means against Cuba and Nicaragua cannot be disregarded.

In an interview published in the Mexican daily EL DIA, the Cuban official noted that there is a consensus in Central America and the Caribbean that the area must be made a zone of peace. Alarcon referred to concrete acts of U.S. aggression, noting that the United States has resumed its espionage flights over Cuban territory and over the rest of the Caribbean countries.

The vice foreign minister also mentioned the activities of counterrevolutionary groups, not only of Cuban origin but also Nicaraguan, which are being conducted with a high degree of impunity inside the United States. Apparently such actions are in preparation for aggressive acts against our country and Nicaragua, he said.

Alarcon also referred to the current offensive being conducted by Washington on an international level with the aim of influencing world public opinion and conditioning it for new aggressive plans against Cuba.

HAVANA COMMENTS ON U.S. MEASURES AGAINST LIBYA

FL112130 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1239 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Excerpts] [Announcer] Comrades Javier Rodriguez from PRENSA LATINA and Eduardo Dimas from the REVISTA DE LA MANANA international editorial staff, will comment today on the Reagan administration plan against Libya.

[Dimas] Thank you, Jorge. Well, I guess this is the topic of the day. It seems to be the most interesting. I believe that the U.S. policy toward Libya at this time can be characterized by its aggressiveness, by its continuing campaign against the government of Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, and we also have to say that this is not a new policy, it is a policy that was started by President Carter in 1979, that is, in the last years of his term in office. This policy has been turning more aggressive in the recent past and mostly beginning with Reagan, and now this measure is being taken by the Reagan government. Undoubtedly, it is almost an act of aggression, and which as we begin, we will be dealing with and talking about. What do you think, Javier?

[Rodriguez] Well, I believe that, effectively, it is not an aggressive measure, but in reality it constitutes a true economic and political aggression, and it must be thoroughly analyzed in order to understand the truth of what we are saying. The true purpose of the request for the mass exits of 1,500 U.S. citizens from Libya, its specific purpose, is to step up the international campaign of lies against the Libyan people and its leader, which the United States has been organizing and pushing in the recent past has spread throughout the world through all their news media and press facilities. Through this action they intend to damage the Libyan oil industry. Many of those Americans [asked to leave Libya] are employees of the oil companies based in Libya and, precisely, the measure seeks, through the removal of some employees or technicians, to adversely affect the Libyan oil industry. That is the second part of the measure. Besides, as confirmation that it is a [word indistinct] and carefully prepared plan, there is the announcement that this is the first in a series of measures that are contemplated against the Libyan Government.

[Dimas] The second [measure] appears to be what Haig is asking for at the NATO conference, or, rather, what Haig has asked for at the NATO conference -- that the NATO countries join in this policy against Libya.

[Rodriguez] Yes, the U.S. Congress is studying a draft which is meant to ask the republic's president to suspend the purchase of Libyan oil. They want to take this measure after U.S. citizens have left Libya. And of course, there is also that other action that is being orchestrated in NATO against Libya. They can develop an aggressive campaign based on claims quickly invented and fabricated in the Pentagon or CIA laboratories. Now the deal is that there is an alleged plot by the Libyan Government to assassinate President Reagan. They have built a series for a novel, a real novel, around this news. The novel speaks of armed commandos that have penetrated the United States, that are ready to kill Reagan, that have been sent directly by Libyan people's leader Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi; and that in response to this aggression the United States is taking these measures. It is important to remember that Al-Qadhdhafi a few days ago publicly challenged President Reagan to produce proof of this alleged Libyan plot to assassinate him, and no proof has been presented either by Reagan or his government. This is similar to other actions of the Americans where they lie and repeat the lie, then do not present proof.

Although Al-Qadhdhafi has ridiculed those accusations, they have continued their accusations. Neither should we forget the Gulf of Sidra incident which took place not long ago. As you know, there the Americans penetrated into Libyan territorial waters and violated Libyan air space in military maneuvers that were condemned by world public opinion. The U.S. press publicly announced that it was a way of testing the Libyan people's reaction to this open interference inside their territory. This incident was also fabricated, prepared and executed by the United States and was really a preliminary step of this second phase of the novel, of this second episode, which is the withdrawal of the 1,500 Americans.

[Dimas] Yes, I was going to say that right now there are simultaneous operations on the Mexican border and the Canadian border; two FBI operations to detect the alleged Libyan terrorists, which are not led by a Libyan but by "Carlos," a famous international terrorist according to them. All this makes up the great novel as you have said. Jack Anderson presented the alleged photographs of those 12 Libyans last night. They are talking about how they are dressed. Then they are either two secret commandos or two totally overt commandos that are just strolling down the streets. They have done the same thing against our country in the sense that they have not been able to produce a single shred of proof about our assistance, about our alleged assistance in the liberation movements of Central America. They have acted in the same manner toward Libya.

[Rodriguez] Well, it is easy to see that the independent policies followed by the Al-Qadhdhafi government; its solidarity with the Arab cause and against Zionism; its moral support for the peoples that struggle for their liberation in different parts of the world; its assistance to and declared support for the Palestinian people in the struggle to regain their fatherland; are the real reasons that drive the United States to try to punish the Libyan people. In the eyes of the United States, Libya is a bad example in the area. It is of vital importance because of its strategic position and economic situation, and the elimination of Al-Qadhdhafi would allow the United States to impose its military supremacy over the area, strengthen Israel's position and deal a blow against Palestinian resistance. This is the reality that U.S. propaganda does not tell. Neither does it tell what has been uncovered on numerous occasions; plans to assassinate Colonel al-Qadhdhafi. This and other future measures against Libya gain the attention of the Arab world and threaten world peace once again.

[Dimas] Yes, Javier, we are getting the signal that we should be finishing. I believe that this is yet another example of how U.S. policy is fundamentally based on lies, and how those repeated lies are only a plan to take more drastic measures against Libya in the future.

CEMA STANDARDIZATION COMMISSION ENDS MEETING

Rodriguez Remarks

FL101400 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 10 Dec 81

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Politburo and vice chairman of the Councils of State and Ministers and permanent Cuban representative to CEMA, has received the chiefs of delegation participating in the 50th meeting of the CEMA Commission for Cooperation in the Area of Standardization.

At the meeting, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez stressed the importance that standardization has for the development of our country and gave some examples of its practical uses in different branches of the economy.

Helmut Lilie, permanent chairman of CEMA for standardization and Vasiliy Boystov, chairman of the committee on standardization for the Soviet Union, expressed their gratitude for the information given and at the same time reported on activities they are working on, including goals achieved in Cuba in that area.

Protocol Signed

FL122000 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1910 GMT 12 Dec 81

[Text] The heads of the delegations participating in the 50th meeting of the CEMA Permanent Commission for Cooperation in the Area of Standardization this morning signed a protocol at the Palace of Conventions.

The communique issued this morning notes that the commission examined the projects of CEMA standards submitted by the commission's working bodies and other CEMA agencies, among other matters. The document adds that 302 CEMA standards in the fields of machinery construction, chemical industry, metallurgy, electrotechnology, radio electronics, safety technology and others had been approved. The protocol also states that there had been an exchange of views on fuel economy, raw materials and materials in CEMA countries and the role played by standardization and metrology in the solution of problems.

After signing the final agreements of the meeting held at the Palace of Conventions by the CEMA commission, Helmut Lilie, its president, termed perfect, magnificent and outstanding the organization of the meeting. He said the participating delegations had the opportunity of learning about Cuba firsthand, a country of deep revolutionary roots. He noted that a visit to Playa Giron, the site of the first defeat of imperialism in Latin America, had a deep impression on the delegates. Closing, the CEMA commission president noted the high quality of the reports submitted to the consideration of the participants in the 50th meeting, which began on 8 December and ended today.

RAFAEL RODRIGUEZ CITES INTERNATIONAL SACRIFICE

PA101230 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Dec 81

[Text] We must defend the fatherland against each threat, against each menace, but we must also know how to die for other peoples, because to die for other peoples is to die for our fatherland.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, stated this during the ceremony held here in Havana on the fifth anniversary of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation. Carlos Rafael Rodriguez stressed that in only 5 years Cuba has consolidated solid technical assistance with many countries. He cited as an example the work carried out by Cuban doctors and teachers in Nicaragua, Angola, and other countries.

He noted that Cuban technical assistance to developing countries is an internationalist duty which we practice as militant revolutionaries of socialism and Marxism-Leninism. It is a duty of gratitude, returning to a small extent what we have received since the birth of our revolution.

He pointed out that in the face of the broad development prospects of our revolution, the most reactionary clique that has ever governed in the United States is threatening us. However, he said, it is too big a task to confront a peoples who are determined to die, a people who when they say that we have 500,000 weapons to defend ourselves, have 1 million men and women ready to take them up.

NICARAGUA'S WHELOCK SENDS LETTER TO FIDEL

FL111520 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] Jaime Wheelock, commander of the Sandinist revolution, member of the national directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front Political Committee and minister of agricultural development and agrarian reform, has sent a letter to our commander in chief, Fidel Castro, which reads:

Fidel, yesterday when we Cubans and Nicaraguans went to visit the zone of the new sugar mill, we observed a female Cuban teacher on the road who, walking alone in the late afternoon and covered with sweat, was returning on foot -- her journey being of several kilometers -- after having completed her teaching duties.

On that very same day, another of our teachers had been murdered here. At this time I don't know whether there is a difference anymore as to whether they are Cuban or Nicaraguan teachers. As a human being, I have felt wounded by that wicked crime and as a revolutionary, I am indignant.

But that Cuban teacher going about simply fulfilling her duties on a beautiful international mission demonstrated to me that it is up to Cuba and Nicaragua, more than anyone else, to keep the hope and rights of redemption of all of our peoples alive and strong. In order to achieve this destiny, the good citizens of Cuba and Nicaragua will have to make great sacrifices.

I want to say that amid the anger and pain caused by the murder of the heroic teacher, I saw, with great happiness and as a Nicaraguan revolutionary, how that exemplary teacher -- daughter of Cuba -- that we saw plodding along the dusty road in the land of Sandino was conveying to imperialists and counterrevolutionaries on behalf of America and Marti the following: Fatherland or death. Free fatherland or death. We will overcome.

On my behalf, I greet you with affection and solidarity. I also state this on behalf of my national directorate brothers and of our people. Jaime Wheelock.

ENVOY SAYS PALESTINE CAUSE IS NONALIGNED CAUSE

FL110054 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 10 Dec 81

[Text] Before UNESCO, Cuba has affirmed on behalf of the nonaligned countries that the Palestinian cause and that of the occupied Arab territories is the cause of all the countries making up the movement. The declaration was made on the occasion of a ceremony of solidarity with the Palestinian people, held at the UNESCO headquarters in Paris.

Rita Solis, Cuba's charge d'affaires before that UN organization, noted that the Palestine issue and the Middle East problem are part of a whole which neither one can be solved separately.